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PEACE IN ROME.

REV. S. L. BEILER, PH. D.

The Third International Peace Congress is just closing its session in this famous city where the olive branches wave in every breeze. The war-clouds hanging over South America, Asia and Europe; the ever-growing armaments of the great powers of this Continent; and the late intense excitement in Rome itself over the offensive acts of the French pilgrims at the grave of Victor Emanuel, have given the body sufficient reason for its existence, as well as grave anxiety. The Congress is made up of about three hundred representatives from eighty-eight societies in seventeen nations. It is quite remarkable in its *personnel*, from the aged, literary deputy, Signor Bonghi, who presides, to the bright and eloquent young men who occasionally lift their audience to a great pitch of excitement. Ladies, too, are present and influential; the Baroness von Suttner, of Austria, the Harriet Beecher Stowe of the peace movement, being one of the vice-presidents. Among those known to Americans who are active and potential are Rev. R. B. Howard, of the American Peace Society; Mr. W. W. Story, the well-known artist; Dr. Duncan, of the Congregational Sunday School Union; and Mr. Thomas Snape, one of the secretaries of the Methodist Ecumenical Conference.

It has become more and more evident daily that

MANY MOTIVES

are moving these earnest and vigorous men and women to combined action. Here is the Christian, who is moved by love of God and man, and feels that universal peace can only come through the highest Christianization of the nations. Here is the humanitarian, who is impelled by the shrinking of his sensitive nature from the horrors of war, and for the comfort of his fellows and himself is seeking the blessings of peace. Here are the political economist and capitalist, who see that war, preparations for war, the very existence of great armies and navies, means heavier taxation than that which is now almost crushing European peoples, and they seek relief through the Peace Congress. Here, too, is the Socialist — as an agnostic caring little for the Christian motive; as a battler for bread thinking less of the humanitarian's sentiment; as a laborer having no sympathy with the capitalist's grievances — eager for peace, disarmament, and especially *arbitration*, as sources of cure for many of his woes. With these and many other less pronounced diverse elements in the body, it has been no easy task to so conduct discussions in different tongues, and so frame resolutions in different languages, as not to engender strife rather than make for peace.

ARBITRATION

is also a favorite word, and Mr. Story's presentation of the scheme among the American republics was enthusiastically received and its adoption by all nations favored; but when the question came of pledging the Congress to a world-wide agitation in favor of the arbitration of labor difficulties and inter-race conflicts in the same nation, it became necessary to modify the former to a simple request of the Parliaments to arrange for such a settlement of those difficulties; while the latter concerning inter-race conflicts was referred to the next Congress to meet in Berne in 1892. While closing words are being uttered, olive branches of peace are being distributed, that we may bear them from Rome to the various countries we represent.—*Zion's Herald*.

Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low-vaulted past!
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea.

—O. W. Holmes.

NEW ENGLAND TO OLD.

AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS BY HON. J. W. PATTERSON IN LONDON.

New Hampshire's Noted Orator Pleads for International Arbitration and Universal Peace at a Mass Meeting in the City Temple July 17, 1891.

The international council of Congregational churches in London held a meeting July 17, 1891, in the City Temple, to discuss the formation of a federation of English speaking people for international arbitration and universal peace. Rev. L. D. Bevan, D. D., of Melbourne presided and the first speaker was Rev. F. H. Stead, and the second Rev. Newm Hall. Hon. James W. Patterson of Hanover followed.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The magnitude of this occasion has surprised my anticipation. A New Englander addressing for the first time an audience like this of Old Englanders and from a London platform, should have a large inheritance of English pluck if he would not realize something of the perturbation of the school-boy who essays his first oration. In discharging the duty assigned me, however, I am more disturbed with the consciousness that I can add nothing of thought or motive to what has been so happily and forcibly urged by the distinguished speakers who have preceded me. Much less can I hope to contribute any new argument to the rich and cogent literature which since the close of the Napoleonic wars has been given to the cause of peace. As delegates, we bear the credentials of no one of the numerous peace and arbitration associations of the world, nor are we the accredited agents of any congress or institute of international law but, moved by the same transcendent purpose, as members of an older and broader organization, which seeks the brotherhood of mankind, we speak for that peace which is "the ultimate condition of all progress in religion and civilization."

As representatives of an influential branch of the church founded by the Divine Master, with whose advent came the prophetic announcement of "peace on earth and good will to man," it would be an unpardonable breach of duty, if from both continents we did not utter an emphatic protest against that complex evil which gathers into itself all the separate elements of woe which have cursed our race.

The time seems propitious for a general movement upon the common enemy. An extraordinary event, of wide political import, has occurred the last year, the full significance of which thoughtful men are coming more and more to realize.

Delegates from all the principal governments of America met at Washington on the 2d of October, 1890, with the avowed purpose of repudiating the cruel and senseless practice of war, and of putting the republics of the West upon an effective basis of peace. This is a new departure certainly in politics, and, if successful, is destined to modify, if not to revolutionize, the foreign policy of